UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1994/1377
5 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the text of the sixth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, dated 5 December 1994, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of its resolution 940 (1994) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Karl F. INDERFURTH

Annex

Sixth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti

I. INTRODUCTION

1. United Nations Security Council resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994 authorizes "Member States to form a Multinational Force ... to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement". The resolution also requests Member States participating in the Multinational Force to report to the Security Council at regular intervals.

2. This is the sixth such report, summarizing Multinational Force operations in Haiti from 21 November to 3 December 1994. It reports the coalition's progress toward achieving the objectives laid out in resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

3. The force level of the Multinational Force now stands at about 10,150, with approximately 815 international police monitors from 20 nations. The two-week period was characterized by a further increase in security and stability in Haiti. There were no incidents of violence directed against the Multinational Force or the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) advance team, and no incidents in which forces of the Multinational Force had to fire their weapons in self-defence.

4. As the Multinational Force continues towards the transition to UNMIH, the security situation throughout Haiti remains stable. The United States has reduced its force by almost 4,000 troops. Ongoing force-presence operations and deployments of the Interim Public Security Force and international police monitors to outlying areas have significantly enhanced overall stability and Multinational Force visibility. Expansion of the Interim Public Security Force into the Haitian countryside is having a positive effect on public support for the organization. The weapon confiscations and the weapon buy-back programmes have netted over 14,800 weapons.

5. Civil military operations have centred on assisting the Haitian ministries in establishing functional governance and tropical storm damage assessment and relief. In conjunction with special force teams, Multinational Force personnel opened roads and bridges, provided water and meals, and administered emergency medical care to the victims of tropical storm Gordon. One of the most important accomplishments of tropical storm Gordon relief efforts was the restoration of the 53-mile road from Port-au-Prince to Jacmel.

6. The two-week period from 21 November to 3 December was characterized by continued stability and security in Haiti. Incidents of violence among Haitians remain relatively low. The transfer of responsibility from United States forces to other forces of the Multinational Force and the redeployment of United States forces continue. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Battalion was deployed to Cap-Haïtien and took over the airfield security mission there. The Bangladesh Battalion assumed the CARICOM Battalion's responsibility for Port-au-Prince port security.

7. Significant progress continues on the establishment of the Haitian Interim Public Security Force. As at 3 December, the International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Programme had graduated 2,128 students through the one-week transition courses. The vetting commission completed the vetting of regional garrisons and began vetting the officer corps including senior officers. Members of the Haitian Armed Forces vetted out were offered placement in the job programme sponsored by the United States Agency for International Assistance (USAID), and the first 55 volunteers began that programme.

8. The Multinational Force continues to expand its force-presence operations into the countryside. By the end of December, the Force will have had operations in all 133 subdistricts. International police monitors continue to deploy, with support from Multinational Force conventional infantry units prior to arrival in designated locations. Multinational forces have been welcomed into the outlying areas by the local populace. Multinational Force presence operations will continue with five scheduled missions for the month of December.

III. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

9. Special forces conducted numerous storm-damage assessment patrols and assisted the populace with storm recovery operations throughout Haiti. They also facilitated several town meetings designed to establish communication among local officials, personnel of the Haitian Armed Forces and community leaders. Additionally, special forces worked with the Multinational Force during presence operations into outlying areas.

10. Civil/military operations focused on flood relief for the southern claw of Haiti, particularly Jacmel, which was hardest hit. Catholic Relief Services was designated by USAID as the lead non-governmental organization to assist in flood damage assistance and recovery. Additional assessments were made by USAID, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations, the Government of Haiti and Multinational Force personnel. The biggest obstacle was to restore the Port-au-Prince/Jacmel road, which was washed out in three different bridge locations. The road reopening was two days ahead of schedule. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID, Multinational Force engineers and the United States Civil/Military Operations Center personnel recently completed assessments of the Leogane area, which is targeted for flood relief assistance.

11. Regionally oriented civil affairs units of the Multinational Force are now in place. Civil affairs ministerial advisors continue to provide assistance to the Government of Haiti, supporting efforts towards restoration of government functions. The ministerial advisors met with several Haitian ministries, coordinated on migrant resettlement plans and capital expense plans, and aided in the determination of equipment requirements.

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LETTER DATED 5 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, GERMANY, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to draw your attention to a Contact Group ministerial text issued on 2 December 1994 by the Foreign Ministers of France, Germany the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (see annex).

We would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative
of France

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Permanent Representative
of Germany

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland

(Signed) Sergey V. LAVROV
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation

(Signed) Edward W. GNEHM
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United States of America

Annex

Contact Group ministerial text
issued on 2 December 1994

Ministers expressed very deep concern about the recent intensification of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly around Bihac. They were unanimous that the solution to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia can only be reached at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield.

Ministers stressed that there must be a cessation of hostilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, including an immediate cease-fire in and around the safe area of Bihac. The agreement on cessation of hostilities must include the separation of forces, the withdrawal of heavy weapons and the interposition of United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) troops.

Ministers supported UNPROFOR efforts to pursue demilitarization, particularly of the Bihac safe area and Sarajevo. They demanded immediate freedom of movement for UNPROFOR and for humanitarian supplies throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. They reconfirmed their full support for strict enforcement of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and decisions taken in pursuance of them.

Ministers agreed that UNPROFOR is performing a mission of great importance. It should continue, provided that the risks do not become unacceptable.

Ministers reaffirmed their prior communiqués and the Contact Group plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina, which must be accepted by all parties.

Ministers instructed the Contact Group to seek resumption of negotiations on that basis, to commence immediately after a cease-fire, particularly in and around the Bihac safe area, and a withdrawal of Bosnian and Krajina Serb forces from that safe area.

Ministers welcomed the economic agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Krajina Serb authorities signed today and called for its early and full implementation. A modus vivendi will then have been achieved in the Krajinas. They urged the parties to negotiate constructively on the international plan for the United Nations Protected Areas of Croatia, once finalized, and the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to support the process.

Ministers called for early mutual recognition between all States of the former Yugoslavia within their internationally recognized borders, which is key to the future stability of the region.

The territorial proposal of the Contact Group with its 51:49 parameter and its commitment to the integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina, remains the basis for a settlement. That territorial proposal can be adjusted by mutual agreement between the parties. Constitutional arrangements agreeable to the parties will need to be drawn up that preserve the integrity of Bosnia

and Herzegovina and allow equitable and balanced arrangements for the Bosniac-Croat and Bosnian Serb entities. The Contact Group will facilitate discussions between the parties looking towards a settlement.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 148
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In addition to my previous letters dated 4 October and 9 November 1994 (A/49/473-S/1994/1129 and A/49/655-S/1994/1272 respectively), I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 1 December 1994 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1372) and its annex.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia is seriously disturbed by the fact that the report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia regarding their Mission to the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" does not contain further information on the illegal practice of facilitating fuel shipments from the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" through territory held by Bosnian Serbs in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, into the occupied territories of Croatia, as was the case in their previous report dated 2 November 1994 (S/1994/1246, annex).

The information available to my Government suggests that the "arrangements" established by the Co-Chairmen are still in place, and that the fuel continues to be shipped from Serbia and Montenegro to the occupied territories of Croatia with no interruption, and without any reporting of the quantities or the verification of end-users, who are suspected to include the Bosnian Serbs. This situation is exacerbated by the ongoing offensive by the Bosnian Serb forces aided by the Serb paramilitary forces from the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia in and around the "safe-area" of Bihać. Further, my Government strongly objects to the illegal ICFY arrangements, in particular since it is contrary to the spirit of the Agreement concluded with the local authorities on the occupied territories (S/1994/1375, appendix I). We would like to remind you that Security Council resolution 820 (1993) remains in force, in spite of the failed attempt to reconfirm the applicability of some of its relevant provisions, due to the veto cast by a permanent member of the Council.

This problem, however, is not going to disappear because it is not reported on. I would like to remind you that the request expressed in the letter by my Foreign Minister on reporting on the quantities and end-users of the fuel (A/49/655-S/1994/1272, annex) has not been answered. To the contrary, the Co-Chairmen now attempt to disregard this unacceptable practice altogether, and my Government would request the clarification on the reasons why the latest report did not include information on the transshipments. Further, my Government reiterates the request that the ICFY Mission reports extensively and in detail to this extent.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 148, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 2 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolutions 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993, 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993 and 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994.

Further to my letters dated 9 April 1993 (S/25567) and 16 April 1993 (S/25608), I should like to bring to your attention that the Secretariat of the United Nations has been informed, in a letter dated 28 November 1994 from the Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), that Spain will participate in the implementation of the above resolutions.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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LETTER DATED 5 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1380) has been brought to the attention of the Security Council. The Security Council takes note of the information it contains.

(Signed) Manzi BAKURAMUTSA
President of the Security Council

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